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**Brief Summary Field Report-
Data Recovery at Sites 42Ka2042, 42Ka2068, 42Ka6104,
42Ka6105, 42Ka6106, 42Ka6107, and 42Ka6108**

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42Ka6105, 42Ka6106, 42Ka6107, and 42Ka6108

Prepared By:

Patricia Stavish

Prepared For:

Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Salt Lake City

Utah State Historic Preservation Office
Salt Lake City

and

The Governor's Public Lands Policy Coordination Office
Salt Lake City

Prepared Under Contract With:

Alton Coal Development
615 North 400 East
Huntington, Utah 84528

Submitted By:

Jody J. Patterson, Principal Investigator
Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
P.O. Box 219
Moab, Utah 84532

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Brief Summary Field Report-
Data Recovery at Sites 42Ka2042, 42Ka2068, 42Ka6104,
42Ka6105, 42Ka6106, 42Ka6107, and 42Ka6108

Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (MOAC) conducted archaeological excavations, from July 11 through 27, 2008, at sites 42Ka2042, 42Ka2068, 42Ka6104, 42Ka6105, 42Ka6106, 42Ka6107, and 42Ka6108 following the approved data recovery and research design developed for the mitigation of these sites (see Stavish 2008). Prior to beginning fieldwork, all necessary permits and permissions were received by MOAC from the surface lease holder, the Governor's Public Lands Policy Coordination Office (PLPCO), and the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (UDOGM). Excavation began at sites 42Ka6106 and 42Ka6107, then moved to sites 42Ka2042, 42Ka6108, 42Ka2068, 42Ka6104, and 42Ka6105; respectively. Excavation at sites 42Ka6106, 42Ka6107, 42Ka2042, and 42Ka6108 indicated that sub-surface cultural materials were almost exclusively recovered from the upper stratigraphic layer, a loosely compacted sandy silt, and the sites appeared primarily surficial in nature. Additionally, the second stratigraphic layer, a heavily compacted clayey silt with a blocky structure, was culturally sterile. UDOGM, PLPCO, and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office were consulted during data recovery and it was agreed that a reduced number of excavation units would be sufficient for the smaller sites 42Ka6104 and 42Ka6105, 20 m² and 10 m² respectively. The reduced number of excavation units were determined based on the order that units were initially randomly selected, as described in the data recovery plan and research design (see Stavish 2008).

Work at site 42Ka2042 resulted in the excavation of 30 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 6.7m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenienced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Feature A, a firecracked rock concentration with soil stain, identified in the research design was examined. However, during excavation of a 2-x-2-m unit placed within this feature, no firecracked rock artifacts, dark soils, thermal alteration, or feature morphology were observed. Excavation across the site resulted in the collection of 16 sub-surface artifacts located almost entirely within the top level of the units (0 to 10 cm below unit datum). Artifacts recovered from this site include lithic debitage and firecracked rock. The majority of excavated units were terminated after two or three levels, having reached a sterile horizon.

Site 42Ka2068 resulted in the excavation of 29 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 13.6m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenienced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Excavation across the prehistoric component of the site resulted in the collection of 67 sub-surface prehistoric artifacts located primarily in the top levels of the units: Level 1 (0 to 10 cm below datum) and Level 2 (10 to 20 cm below datum). Artifacts recovered from the prehistoric component include lithic debitage, ceramic sherds, a Desert Side-notched projectile point base, groundstone fragments, a biface fragment, and a flaked cobble. The excavations conducted in the historic component, two 2-x-2-m units placed within the remaining structures, resulted in the collection of numerous historic artifacts. After photo-documentation and scaled drawings of the log granary were completed, the southwestern corner of the granary was disassembled to expose a 2-x-2-m area to conduct the excavations. Historic artifacts collected from this unit were primarily surficial or in the upper loose sediments of the unit and excavation revealed a large push-pile of sandstone boulders used for the corner foundation of the granary. A trap door and staircase were noted during disassembly of the log granary, though no intact "cellar" floor was observed during the excavation. The second 2-x-2-m unit was placed inside the remains of the masonry cellar, which resulted in the collection of numerous historic artifacts that tentatively date to the 1940s and 1950s though a few artifacts, such as manganese decolorized glass, suggest earlier trash deposits. Historic artifact types documented across the site include tin cans, wire, various scrap metal, small ceramic fragments, small glass fragments of a variety of colors and function, domestic items, wire and cut nails, horseshoes, and various pieces of farm implements.

An in-field artifact analysis was conducted for all historic artifacts and no historic artifacts were collected for curation.

Site 42Ka6104 resulted in the excavation of 20 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 5.2m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenienced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Excavation resulted in the collection of 45 sub-surface artifacts located almost entirely within the top level of the units (0 to 10 cm below unit datum). A small number of artifacts were recovered from between 20 cm and 30 cm below datum, but their depth may be the result of heavy cracking in the blocky structure of Stratigraphic Layer II, a heavily compacted clayey silt. Artifacts recovered from the site include lithic debitage, a biface fragment, and a groundstone fragment. The majority of excavated units were terminated after two or three levels, having reached a sterile horizon.

Work conducted at site 42Ka6105 resulted in the excavation of 10 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 2.2m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenienced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Excavations resulted in the collection of 17 sub-surface artifacts located almost entirely within the top level of the units: Level 1 (0 to 10 cm below unit datum) and Level 2 (10 cm and 20 cm below datum). Artifacts recovered from this site include lithic debitage, a ceramic sherd, a biface fragment, and a possible groundstone fragment. The majority of excavated units were terminated after two or three levels, having reached a sterile horizon.

Site 42Ka6106 resulted in the excavation of 30 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 6.3m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenienced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Excavation resulted in the collection of two sub-surface artifacts, which were recovered from Level 1 (0 to 10 cm below datum) and Level 2 (10 to 20 cm below datum). The artifacts recovered from this site consist of lithic debitage. The majority of excavated units were terminated after two or three levels, having reached a sterile horizon.

Site 42Ka6107 resulted in the excavation of 30 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 6.4m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenienced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Excavation resulted in the collection of eight sub-surface artifacts, which were primarily located within the top level of the units (Level 1; 0 to 10 cm below datum). The artifacts recovered from this site consist of lithic debitage, a core, and a piece of firecracked rock. The majority of excavated units were terminated after two or three levels, having reached a sterile horizon.

Site 42Ka6108 resulted in the excavation of 30 m²; the amount of fill removed from this site was 7.8m³. Prior to excavation, all surface artifacts were collected and provenienced using a Trimble ProXH with a Zephyr antenna. Excavation resulted in the collection of 145 sub-surface artifacts that were primarily recovered from Level 1 (0 to 10 cm below datum) and Level 2 (10 to 20 cm below datum). The artifacts recovered from this site consist of lithic debitage, biface fragments, projectile point fragments, and a core fragment. The majority of excavated units were terminated after three levels, having reached a sterile horizon.

No human remains, burials, or known objects of cultural patrimony were identified during the excavation.

In summary, all the excavation objectives outlined in the data recovery plan and amended in consultation with UDOGM, PLPCO, and SHPO were met during the 15 days spent excavating at the sites. Furthermore, data and samples necessary to address the research questions and hypotheses in the research design were also collected.

References Cited

Stavish, P.
2008

Data Recovery Plan and Research Design for Sites 42Ka2042, 42Ka2068, 42Ka6104, 42Ka6105, 42Ka6106, 42Ka6107, and 42Ka6108, Kane County, Utah. Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Moab, Utah. MOAC Report No. 07-136.